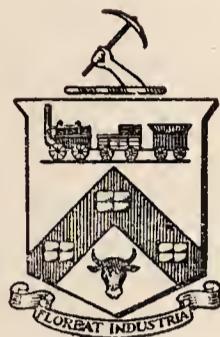


COUNTY BOROUGH OF DARLINGTON.



ANNUAL REPORT

FOR THE YEAR 1920,

BY

S. G. MOSTYN, M.A., M.B., B.Ch., D.P.H.,

Medical Officer of Health,

Medical Superintendent of the Borough Isolation Hospitals,
School Medical Officer.

DARLINGTON :

THE SKERNE PRINTING COMPANY, LTD., GARDEN STREET.

—
1921.

COUNTY BOROUGH OF DARLINGTON.

TO THE CHAIRMAN AND MEMBERS OF THE
HEALTH AND SANITARY COMMITTEE.

GENTLEMEN,

I herewith submit for your consideration my Tenth Annual Report, on the Health and Sanitary condition of Darlington during the year 1920.

The birth-rate in Darlington increased from 20.5 in 1919 to 25.8 in 1920; the death-rate has fallen in the same period from 15.7 to 12.4 per 1,000 of the population.

The number of cases of Scarlet Fever during the year was in excess of the previous year. The number of cases of Diphtheria was considerably less, and no deaths occurred from this disease.

The question of the provision of houses to supply the deficiency now existing is a matter of great difficulty, but it is to be hoped that the efforts of the Housing Committee will soon make a change for the better.

The question of dealing with the conversions of undesirable types of sanitary convenience and the execution of general repairs and improvements in the town is still seriously hampered by the difficulty of obtaining materials and labour.

The work of your Committee in connexion with Maternity and Child Welfare has been greatly developed during the year, and there has been a considerable reduction in the Infant Mortality Rate.

I wish to again thank the Committee for their continued support, and to express indebtedness to my colleagues for their ready co-operation on all occasions.

I am, Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

Health Office,

S. G. MOSTYN.

Feehams,

November, 1921.

HEALTH REPORT, 1920.

Area of the Borough.—4,614 acres.

Population.—The population, at the 1911 census, of the Borough as now constituted was 57,328 persons; the number of "families or separate occupiers" may be estimated at 12,669 at the same period.

The Registrar General estimates the population for the middle of the year 1920 at 66,610.

The Borough of Darlington combines the features of a residential and industrial town. While it is the natural centre of the neighbouring agricultural district in Durham and in Yorkshire, its inhabitants are principally occupied in trades connected with various branches of railway and engineering work.

Geological Notes.—The following notes on the geological character of the Borough have been kindly furnished by Mr. E. O. D. Sibson, ex-President of the Darlington and Teesdale Naturalists' Field Club.

The County Borough of Darlington is situated in a glaciated area through which the river Skerne flows towards its confluence with the Tees near Croft, about three miles due south of the town. Throughout the district are scattered glacial erratics from Teesdale and Westmoreland (reminders of the period when the whole of this locality was covered by the ice of the Teesdale Glacier), one of the largest of these being the well-known boulder of Shap Granite which is to be found in front of the Technical College in Northgate. The sub-soil consists of beds of Glacial sand and clay, which in turn rest upon the magnesian limestone of the Permian Formation. On the east side of the Skerne glacial clay predominates and has been proved to a depth of 193 feet at Bank Top. On the west side of the river the clay has been much denuded and the

subsoil consists of extensive beds of sand and gravel with interposed beds of clay. The sand beds vary, some of them being composed of fine sand and others of coarse sand with gravel. The Market Place, High Row, Skinnergate and Corporation Road are all situated on sands and gravels.

A large part of the town is built on the low lands on each side of the Skerne valley; and, in consequence of its low altitude, the climate is rather enervating during the warmer portions of the year. The climate even of the higher parts of the town is somewhat mild and humid, possibly, to some extent, owing to the large number of trees which are to be found in and around the town.

Births.—The net number of births assignable to Darlington was 1,723, of which 74 were illegitimate. The number is made up as follows:—

Legitimate and illegitimate:—

Males—Registered Births, 914; Inward Transfers, 3;
Outward Transfers, 12.

Females—Registered Births, 833; Inward Transfers, 2;
Outward Transfers, 17.

Illegitimate—

Males—Registered Births, 32; Inward Transfers, 2;
Outward Transfers, 2.

Females—Registered Births, 43; Inward Transfers, 1;
Outward Transfers, 2.

With the population as estimated by the Registrar General these figures give a **birth-rate of 25.8 per 1,000 of the population per annum.**

The birth-rate for England and Wales was 25.4 per 1,000 of the population per annum.

Deaths.—During the year, 837 deaths occurred in the Borough; of these 45 were of non-residents, and have been transferred to other districts; on the other hand the deaths

of 33 Darlington residents occurred outside the Borough. These numbers give a **death-rate of 12.4 per 1,000 of the population per annum**, if the population be taken to be 66,661 as estimated by the Registrar General.

One hundred and seventy-three deaths occurred in Institutions in the Borough—65 in the Workhouse, 79 in the General Hospital, 14 in the Borough Isolation Hospital and 15 in Nursing Homes; in addition to these, 15 residents of Darlington died in Asylums, and 8 in other Institutions outside the Borough.

Still Births.—The bodies of 86 stillborn children from the Borough were buried in the Town Cemeteries during the year. The numbers for the various quarters of the year were 21, 21, 19 and 25 respectively.

Particulars of the **causes of death** and the **ages** at which death took place will be found in Tables I. and II., pages 28 and 30.

The following Table compares Darlington with the County of Durham and the rest of England and Wales for 1920:—

BIRTH-RATE, DEATH-RATE and ANALYSIS of MORTALITY during the Year 1920.

(Provisional figures. Provisional populations estimated to the middle of 1920 have been used for the purposes of this Table. The Mortality rates refer to the whole population as regards England and Wales, but only to civilians as regards London and the groups of towns).

BIRTH-RATE per 1000 Total POPULATION	ANNUAL DEATH-RATE PER 1,000 POPULATION.										PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL DEATHS
	All Causes	Henteric Fever	Measles	Small-pox	Whooping Cough	Diphtheria	Influenza	Violence	Diarrhoea and Enteritis (under 2 years)	Total Deaths under One Year	
25.4	12.4	0.01	0.00	0.19	0.04	0.11	0.15	0.28	0.48	80	24.3
England and Wales	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	92.2	6.6
96 Great Towns, including London (Census Populations exceeding 50,000)	26.2	12.5	0.01	0.00	0.22	0.04	0.14	0.16	0.43	31.3	7.1
148 Smaller Towns (Census Populations 20,000 to 50,000)	24.9	11.3	0.02	0.00	0.19	0.03	0.10	0.14	0.27	16.5	1.2
London	26.5	12.4	0.01	0.00	0.22	0.05	0.17	0.22	0.30	46.8	0.7
Durham County	30.0	12.3	0.01	0.00	0.20	0.10	0.11	0.17	0.33	106	0.2
DARLINGTON	25.8	12.4	0.01	0.00	0.11	0.14	0.39	0.29	0.23	92	2.8

Twenty **Coroner's Inquests** were held in the Borough and two outside the Borough, in connexion with deaths assignable to Darlington; the proportion of these inquest cases to the total number of deaths being 2.4 per cent. There were also 6 inquests held in the Borough of deaths which have been transferred to other districts.

Uncertified Deaths.—During 1920 there were 29 deaths the causes of which were not certified by medical men or the Coroner after inquest, equivalent to 3.5 per cent. of the total number of deaths. Ten of these deaths were of children under one year of age.

Accidents and Violent Deaths.—Twenty-one deaths were due to suicide, accidents or violence, viz.:—2 to suicide; 6 to burns or scalds; 4 to motor car or motor cycle accidents; 3 to accidents at work; 2 to falls; and 1 to each of the following causes—petrol explosion, poisoning by disinfectant, injury to head, and injury to thigh.

Infant Mortality.—The number of deaths under one year of age was 158, corresponding to an **Infant Mortality Rate of 91.7 per 1,000 births.** There were 7 deaths of illegitimate infants assignable to the Borough; comparing these with the 74 illegitimate births during the year assignable to the Borough the death rate of illegitimate infants amounts to 95 per 1,000 births.

Water Supply.—The Borough is supplied by the Corporation Waterworks with water pumped from the River Tees at the extreme west end of the Borough, and purified by filtration; chemical and microscopical examinations of its quality are made by the Borough Analyst. No evidence of excessive lead solvency has been found during the year.

Rivers and Streams.—There is very little trade pollution of the rivers and streams in the town. Some pollution is caused by occupiers of gardens and allotments throwing refuse into the streams. The Cockerbeck is particularly liable to this form of pollution.

Drainage and Sewerage.—The sewage of the town is conveyed to the Sewage Farm situated in the Skerne Valley about a mile to the south of the town. Storm overflows are provided at certain points. The sewage is treated by broad irrigation.

Closet Accommodation.—As will be seen from page 36 of the report of the Sanitary Inspector the work of improving the closet accommodation in the town has been continued. The difficulties due to high prices and the shortage of labour are however still serious.

Scavenging.—There has been improvement during the year in the scavenging of the town, but there have been numerous complaints of the pollution of the back streets, due to the emptying of the privy-ashpits. This source of nuisance seems unavoidable while the privy system is retained. The absence of ash intensified by the high price of coal has added to this nuisance.

The Work of the Sanitary Inspectors and other Officers engaged in sanitary work, is described in the report of the Chief Sanitary Inspector which is printed herewith. The work of supervising the food supply has been energetically carried out during the year. Particulars will be found in the report of the Chief Sanitary Inspector.

The following **Acts of Public Health interest** have been adopted in the Borough:—

Baths and Wash-houses Acts of 1846 and 1847.

Infectious Diseases (Prevention) Act, 1890.

Public Health Acts Amendment Act, 1890.

Public Health Acts Amendment Act, 1907 (except sections 48, 82, 83, 92 and 94).

The most important local Act dealing with Public Health matters is the Darlington Extension and Improvement Act, 1872. This Act conferred on the Darlington Council

powers with regard to closing property unfit for human habitation of the same character as those contained in the most recent Acts.

On May 30th, 1911, an Order was obtained from the Local Government Board, under Section 50 of the Public Health Acts Amendment Act, 1907, declaring the trades of fat melter or fat extractor, fish fryer, gut scraper, rag and bone dealer, and candle maker within the Borough to be offensive trades.

Section 92 of the Darlington Extension and Improvement Act, 1872, requires that all private slaughter-houses in the Borough should be licensed.

Under the City of Leeds, &c., (Measles and German Measles) Regulations, 1920, Measles and German Measles are now notifiable in the same way as previously under the Public Health (Measles and German Measles) Regulations, 1915.

10
INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

TABLE shewing the number of **Notifications** of notifiable Diseases, the **deaths** occurring therefrom, and also the number of Darlington Patients admitted to and discharged from the Borough Isolation Hospitals during 1920.

Diseases	Cases Notified	Deaths Registered	Isolation Hospitals				
			Number in Hospital at beginning of year	Admitted to Hospital during year	Discharged from Hospital	Died in Hospital	Remaining in Hospital at end of year
Smallpox ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Scarlet Fever ...	333	9	110	315	383	8	34
Diphtheria (including Membranous Croup)	64	...	11	56	63	...	2.5
Enteric (or Typhoid) Fever ...	5	1	...	5	4	1	20.0
Puerperal Fever ...	3	3	...	...	...	...	...
Erysipelas ...	27	...	...	...	...	...	...
Acute Poliomyelitis ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cerebro-spinal Meningitis ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ophthalmia Neonatorum ...	14	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pulmonary Tuberculosis ...	151	61	...	...	...	...	...
Other forms of Tuberculosis ...	55	22	...	...	...	...	...
Measles and German Measles ...	193	7	...	1	1	...	...
Acute Polio-Encephalitis ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Acute Encephalitis Lethargica ...	...	1	...	1	...	1	100.0
Acute Influenza Pneumonia ...	8	3	...	...	...	...	...
Acute Primary Pneumonia ...	73	80	...	...	...	...	...
Malaria ...	9	...	...	...	...	...	...
Trench Fever ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dysentery ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total for 1920 ...	936	187	121	378	451	9	38
Total for 1919 ...	2028	248	35	336	234	14	123

In addition to the cases given in the above table, there were removed to the Isolation Hospital from the Borough 1 suspected case of Enteric Fever, 2 cases of Meningitis (2 deaths); two cases admitted as Diphtheria died in hospital, but the deaths seem to have been due to attacks of Whooping Cough and Measles previous to admission rather than to Diphtheria.

In addition to the above, 16 civil cases of Scarlet Fever, 7 civil cases of Diphtheria, and 1 military case of Measles were removed to hospital from outside the Borough.

The following Table shews the number of **cases of Infectious Diseases** notified each month during 1920:—

	Totals											
	Dysentery	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Trench Fever	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Malaria	...	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2
	Acute Primary Pneumonia	7	7	8	11	11	15	15	15	15	15	15
	Acute Infantile Pneumonia	...	1	1	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
	Acute Polio.	...	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2
	Acute Encephalitis	...	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
	Acute Letargica	...	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
	Acute Encephalitis	...	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
	Acute Infantile Pneumonia	...	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2
	Acute Meningitis	...	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
	Cerebro-Spinal Meningitis	...	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
	German Measles	...	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
	Neonatal Measles	...	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
	Ophthalmia	...	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
	Puerperal Fever	...	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
	Other forms of Tuberculosis	...	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
	Pulmonary Tuberculosis	...	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
	Enteric Fever	...	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
	Diphtheria and Membranous Croup	...	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
	Scarlet Fever	...	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
	Total for 1920 ...	333	64	5	151	55	3	27	14	193	...	9
	Total for 1919 ...	229	100	7	155	64	2	27	28	1187	*2	2
										†2	139	45
											36	...
											2	2027

* Included in this item is 1 case finally diagnosed as Tuberculous Meningitis.

† Included in this item is 1 case finally diagnosed as Cerebro-Spinal Fever. The patient died in Hospital.

Scarlet Fever.—This disease was more prevalent than in the previous year. Of the 333 cases notified, 315, or 94.6 per cent., were removed to the Borough Isolation Hospital. Among these there were eight deaths.

Diphtheria (including Membranous Croup).—The number of cases notified was 64, compared with 100 in the previous year. Fifty-six, or 87.5 per cent., of these were removed to the Borough Isolation Hospital. There were no deaths from Diphtheria.

Enteric (or Typhoid) Fever.—Five cases of Enteric Fever were notified during the year, all of which were admitted to Hospital. One death occurred in Hospital.

Puerperal Fever.—Three cases of this disease were notified during the year, all of which proved fatal.

Erysipelas.—Twenty-seven cases of Erysipelas were notified.

Diarrhoea.—Twenty-one deaths occurred from Diarrhoea ; of these 15 were under one year of age, 1 from one to two, 1 from five to fifteen, 1 from 25 to 45, and 2 over 65 years.

Measles caused 7 deaths. In all 193 cases were notified, 24 by parents and the remainder by medical attendants. 167 cases were notified as Measles and 26 as German Measles. The ages of the cases notified were as follows :—

Under one, 7 with 1 death ; one year, 25 with 3 deaths ; two years, 12 with 2 deaths ; three years, 16 ; four years, 19 ; five years, 32 with 2 deaths ; six years, 23 with 1 death ; over seven and under ten, 23 ; ten to fifteen, 21 ; over fifteen, 15 ; there were 4 deaths in January, 2 in February, and 1 in September.

Measles ceased to be a notifiable disease throughout the country on the 1st of January, 1920, but following on an

application from the Borough Council, the Ministry of Health issued an Order to be cited as The City of Leeds. etc. (Measles and German Measles) Regulations, 1920, and dated the 3rd of March, 1920, making Measles and German Measles compulsorily notifiable in Darlington and certain other districts by medical practitioners, parents, guardians, or other persons, in the same manner as under the Regulations of 1915.

Whooping Cough caused 26 deaths; 16 of which occurred under 1 year of age, 7 between 1 and 2 years, and 3 between 2 and 5 years.

In addition to the above, 2 deaths occurred from **Meningitis** of cases removed to the Isolation Hospital, but not notified or included in the Statistical Tables. These two patients were admitted to Hospital as cases of suspected Cerebro-Spinal Fever.

Under the Public Health (Acute Encephalitis Lethargica and Acute Polio-Encephalitis) Regulations, 1918, 1 case of Acute Encephalitis Lethargica was notified during the year and removed to the Borough Isolation Hospital; the case proved fatal.

The following cases have been notified during the year under the Public Health (Pneumonia, Malaria, Dysentery, &c.) Regulations, 1919:—

Malaria	....	....	....	....	....	....	9
Acute Primary Pneumonia	....	....	....	....	....	....	73
Acute Influenzal Pneumonia	....	....	....	....	....	....	8

The cases of Malaria were all infected abroad.

One death from **Lead Poisoning** occurred during the year. The deceased was a painter and the illness was due to his occupation.

Fourteen cases of **Ophthalmia Neonatorum** were notified during the year (see page 23).

Influenza.—During the year there were 15 deaths from this disease, 8 of males and 7 of females.

The Influenza Emergency Sub-Committee was re-appointed for the year and took steps to deal with an outbreak of Influenza if one should occur. It was decided that leaflets should be prepared for distribution calling attention to the precautions advised by the Ministry of Health, and that preliminary arrangements should be made for providing Home Helps or special institutional treatment for Influenza cases where necessary.

Bacteriological Examinations.—The Table below gives the results of the examination of specimens sent to the Durham College of Medicine from Darlington during the year:—

	Number of Specimens Submitted	Results		
		Positive	Negative	Undecided
Cerebro-Spinal Meningitis	...	1	...	1
Diphtheria	38	9	27
Enteric Fever	11	2	9
Tuberculosis	78	26	52

TUBERCULOSIS.

There were 83 deaths from Tuberculosis during 1920, as follows:—

		Males	Females	Total
Pulmonary Tuberculosis	....	27	34	61
Tuberculous Meningitis	....	3	1	4
Other Tuberculous Diseases	....	11	7	18
		—	—	—
		41	42	83
		—	—	—

Under the Tuberculosis Regulations 206 cases were notified, 106 of males, and 100 of females; 4 under 1 year of age; 15 between 1 and 5; 52 between 5 and 15; 42 between 15 and 25; 65 between 25 and 45; and 28 between 45 and 65. Of these 23 came from Harrowgate Hill Ward; 33 from North Road Ward; 31 from Eastbourne Ward; 19 from Cockerton Ward; 11 from Pierremont Ward; 26 from Central Ward; 28 from West Ward; and 35 from South Ward.

The **Treatment of Tuberculosis** was, as in previous years, carried out in conjunction with the Durham County Tuberculosis Scheme. Particulars relating to treatment in institutions during 1920 are given below:—

PULMONARY CASES.

		Insured		Not Insured		Total	
		Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
Under treatment at the beginning of the year	...	13	1	4	6	17	7
Admitted	...	50	11	4	22	54	33
Discharged	...	48	7	5	24	53	31
Under treatment at the end of the year	...	15	5	3	4	18	9
Number of days treatment	...	5419	699	1156	2113	6575	2812

NON-PULMONARY CASES.

		1	0	6	5	7	5
Under treatment at the beginning of the year	...	1	0	6	5	7	5
Admitted	...	6	5	14	11	20	16
Discharged	...	5	5	16	14	21	19
Under treatment at the end of the year	...	2	0	4	2	6	2
Number of days treatment	...	716	218	1515	1653	2231	1871

Number of days' treatment of patients discharged during the year 1920 :—

	...	...	...	...	Insured		Not Insured		Total	
					Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
Pulmonary	...	...	...	3929	334	905	1807	4834	2141	
Non Pulmonary	...	...	...	250	218	867	959	1117	1177	

Tuberculosis Dispensary.—The number of persons who attended the Dispensary during 1920 was 569, and the number of attendances made was 1,758. About 87 per cent. of these patients reside in the Borough.

During the year 232 first visits and 2,145 re-visits were paid to houses by the Tuberculosis Health Visitors.

The Tuberculosis Care Committee continued its work during the year. During the year ending 31st March, 1921, applications were received on behalf of 25 new patients. Material or financial help was given to 13 patients, 5 were referred to the War Relief Committee, by whom they were assisted, 2 were helped in other ways, and 6 were refused assistance. The work of this Committee has been of great value and has helped patients in times of difficulty. The scheme has not only relieved suffering and lessened anxiety, but has also prevented patients and their families from becoming a burden to the community.

The treatment of tuberculous patients in Darlington is carried on by officers of the Durham County Council as part of their Scheme, the Dispensary in Darlington serving for the Borough and adjacent area. There is close co-operation between the Tuberculosis Medical Officers and the Staffs of the Health Office, School Medical Service and the General Hospital. Quarterly reports are sent in by general practitioners providing domiciliary treatment, and patients receiving such treatment usually attend at the Dispensary once a quarter. Where the diagnosis is doubtful patients are kept under observation at the Dispensary or by the Dispensary Nurses. Home contacts are supervised and examined by the Tuberculosis Medical Officer, either at the Dispensary or at

their homes. For diagnosis and treatment, use has been made of X Rays at the General Hospital and of Tuberculin at the Dispensary. During the year "Brasspaste" preparations have been used with good results.

Tuberculous children needing dental treatment are referred to the School Clinic from the Dispensary, but there is, unfortunately, no arrangement for adults. There is an agreement between the County Council and the Queen's Nurses Association to provide Nurses for patients living at home at a charge to the Council of 10d. per visit. Extra nourishment is granted to proper cases recommended by the Tuberculosis Medical Officer from grants approved by the Ministry of Health or through the Local War Pensions Committee. Help in other ways is granted by the Care Committee, working in close co-operation with the Dispensary. Institutional treatment for special cases is provided at the General Hospital or elsewhere by the Tuberculosis Scheme, which also provides necessary surgical appliances. The "care" and "after care" of patients are arranged for through the Health Visitors, Queen's Nurses and the Care Committee, all working in close touch with the Tuberculosis Medical Officer; the Care Committee also do their best to help patients to find suitable employment, and use their influence with the War Pensions Committee in suitable cases. Shelters are provided through the County Scheme. During 1920 three shelters were thus provided for the Borough, and the number has since been increased. No special points have been noticed with regard to the influence of occupation or local conditions on the incidence of tuberculosis in the town. The most pressing needs are extension of open-air schools, the provision of suitable houses and arrangements for dental treatment for adults.

VENEREAL DISEASES.

Treatment for Venereal Diseases is given under the Council's Scheme at the General Hospital in connexion with the Skin Department, at 5-30 p.m. on Fridays for males and at 3 p.m. on Tuesdays for females, the work being done by a part-time Medical Officer and members of the Nursing Staff of the Hospital. During the year the Venereal Diseases Clinic was transferred from the old out-patient Department to a hut in the grounds. An inspection of the arrangements was made on behalf of the Ministry of Health by Lieut.-Col. L. W. Harrison, who reported that they were not adequate. In consequence of this report a Scheme was drawn up to meet the requirements of the Ministry and approved by the Council early in 1921. This scheme provides for a whole-time Medical Officer, a male orderly and suitably equipped buildings, so that more frequent clinics can be held. The treatment of Venereal Diseases has so far been hampered by the infrequency of the clinics and want of proper facilities, but in spite of this a large amount of valuable work has been done. With adequate arrangements the number of patients both from the town and surrounding country should be greatly increased. Up to the end of the year no medical practitioners had requested to be supplied with Salvarsan substitutes for use with their own patients.

Mr. E. R. Aronson, from the National Council for Combating Venereal Diseases held a series of meetings from 16th November to 7th December in connexion with Venereal Disease propaganda. His addresses were much appreciated and well attended.

TREATMENT.

At the General Hospital, Darlington, 1920.

Number of out-patients attending for first time:—

					Males	Females
Syphilis ....	....	....	....	....	65	42
Gonorrhœa ....	....	....	....	....	55	14
Soft Chancre ....	....	....	....	....	2	0
Not suffering from Venereal Disease					8	5
					140	61
Total Attendances	....	....	....	....	1239	556

Number of in-patients days in the General Hospital, Darlington, in 1920 :—

1 patient, 52 days, male, Syphilis.

1 patient, 35 days, female, Syphilis.

At the Royal Victoria Infirmary, Newcastle, 1920.

Males Females

Number of out-patients treated for first time

1 0

Total number of attendances of old and new patients

5 16

Bacteriological Examinations for Darlington patients made at the Durham College of Medicine, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, during the year :—

	For Darlington Clinic.	For other Clinics.	For Private Practitioners	Total
Gonococci	18	...	4	22
Wasserman Reaction	123	7	24	154

MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE.

Midwives.—During the year Dr. Constance C. Robertson has acted as Inspector of Midwives. In carrying out this inspection 140 visits were paid. Of these, 104 were routine visits of inspection, and 36 were for special inquiries, as follows:—Ophthalmia Neonatorum 10, death of child 6, death of mother or Puerperal Fever 5, rise of temperature 3, difficult labour 10, infectious diseases in home 2.

Dr. Robertson reports:—“There are at present 10 Midwives practising in Darlington, of whom 5 are trained and 5 untrained. They do a large amount of work, and on the whole it is well and carefully done. They keep themselves and their bags and their contents in a satisfactory condition. Three of the untrained women do not do much work owing either to age or ill-health, so that much is left to be done by the others. During the year two more trained women have begun to practise.”

During the year Midwives attended 847 births alone, and 82 under the superintendence of medical practitioners.

Medical assistance was sent for on 63 occasions for the following reasons:—

Obstructed or difficult labour	....	....	12
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	....	....	11
Ruptured Perineum	....	....	8
Uterine Inertia	....	....	5
High temperature of mother	....	....	5
Premature birth	....	....	5
Anæmia or weakness of mother	....	....	3
Uterine Hæmorrhage	....	....	3
Adherent Placenta....	....	....	3
Convulsions of baby	....	....	4
Cleft Palate....	....	....	2
Skin eruption of baby	....	....	1
Eclampsia ....	....	....	1

The following Table shews how the charges for these visits were dealt with:—

	Cases
No account received by Health Committee from Doctor	.... .... .... .... .... .... 41
Accounts sent in to Health Committee—	
Fees paid by patient direct to Doctor	.... 4
Claim to fee waived by Doctor	.... 1
Whole fee refunded by patient	.... 9
Whole fee remitted by Health Committee	1
Part fee refunded by patient, remainder remitted	.... .... .... .... 1
Refund of whole fee promised by patient but part or whole still unpaid	.... 6
	— 22
	—
	63

Maternity Centres.—During the year the work of the Maternity Centres was considerably developed. Owing to the large number attending, the Beaumont Street Domestic Centre was transferred on July 22nd to the Paradise Chapel School Rooms. The Mayoress (Mrs. T. Crooks) opened a new Centre on the 4th of February at the North-Eastern Railway Assembly Rooms, Silver Row, Bank Top, and arrangements were made for a Centre for the North-Western district of the town at Hopetown Hall, which was opened by the Mayoress (Mrs. Seaton Leng) on the 10th of January, 1921. At Albert Road it was found necessary in November to have the Centre open on Tuesday mornings as well as on the Tuesday afternoons on account of the large number attending. On February 24th an Ante-Natal Clinic was begun at Albert Road Centre. The meetings at the Centres are now held as follows:—

Hopetown Hall—Monday—2-30 p.m. to 4 p.m.

Albert Road Schoolhouse—Tuesday—10 a.m. to 12 noon and 2-30 p.m. to 4 p.m.

N.E.R. Assembly Rooms, Silver Row—Wednesday—2-30 p.m. to 4 p.m.

Paradise Chapel—Thursday—2.30 p.m. to 4 p.m.

Albert Road Schoolhouse (Ante Natal Clinic)—Last Friday in each month—2.30 p.m. to 4 p.m.

The average weekly attendance of mothers with babies at the Maternity Centres has been as follows:—Albert Road 71.3, Silver Row 32.2, Paradise 62.2. The attendances of Expectant Mothers have been as follows:—Paradise Centre 7, Silver Row 3, Albert Road 19, Ante Natal Clinic 28.

A Sewing Meeting under the supervision of two members of the Voluntary Committee met regularly each week until July. A very successful Sale of Work done at these meetings was held on Baby Day, on July 13th, at the Training College. Considerably over 400 adults were present and a great number of young children were brought. As the weather was uncertain the Address, Tea and Sale of Work were arranged for in the building, and the corridors and rooms were soon crowded with the invited guests.

Visits to Infants—Mental Deficiency, etc.—During the year the Health Visitors paid 118 first visits and 225 subsequent visits to Expectant Mothers.; 1,518 first visits and 1,905 re-visits to infants under 1 year; 1,106 visits in connexion with children from 1 to 5; and 90 visits in connexion with cases of Mental Deficiency. There were also paid 22 visits in connexion with cases of Measles and 1,028 other visits for various reasons.

Maternity Cases.—Under the temporary arrangement with the General Hospital, Greenbank, 4 women were admitted for confinements during 1920, the times spent in hospital being 1, 18, 46 and 59 days respectively.

The fitting up of a Maternity Ward at the General Hospital was proceeded with during the year, and the Ward was opened for patients in the beginning of 1921.

Ophthalmia Neonatorum—Hospital Accommodation—Fourteen cases of Ophthalmia Neonatorum were notified during the year. Under the agreement with the Darlington General Hospital 92 in-patient days treatment were provided at the

General Hospital during 1920 for three children suffering from Ophthalmia Neonatorum as follows:—

1 female, 29 days; 1 female, 35 days; and 1 male 28 days.

Of the children suffering from Ophthalmia Neonatorum two have left the town and cannot be traced. In only one case have the eyes suffered from slight permanent injury.

Darlington Queen's Nurses.—Under the agreement with the Corporation, the Darlington Queen's Nurses Association undertook the nursing of 4 cases of Ophthalmia Neonatorum, paying 132 visits; 6 cases of Measles, paying 70 visits; 7 cases of Whooping Cough, paying 115 visits; 2 cases of Puerperal Sepsis, paying 34 visits; and 1 case of Diarrhoea, and Sickness, paying 4 visits.

Home Helps.—The Council agreed to the appointment of a second Maternity Home Help in February, the appointment being on the same terms as previously; but as in previous years, it proved necessary to employ in addition temporary Home Helps. During the year 67 applications were made for the services of the Home Helps. It was possible to arrange for them to attend 51 of these cases, at which they gave 798 days' services.

Maternity Bags were made by the members of the Voluntary Committee out of material supplied by the Council at the Sewing Classes, to be lent to mothers in necessitous cases.

Supply of Milk to Mothers and Children.—During 1920 10,797 pounds of dried milk were sold to mothers and children attending the Maternity Centres, and 1,683 pounds were given free. In addition to this, orders were given to milksellers in the town for 3,401 pints of milk: the total cost of the milk and dried milk given free being £253 11s. 4d. Inquiries were made into the financial position in each case, and in no case was milk given free except on the certificate of the Maternity Centre Medical Officer and after special inquiries by the Health Visitors.

HOUSING.

There is great need for new houses in the Borough. The 1921 census returns shew that the population has increased by 14.9 per cent., an amount almost three times as great as that for the whole of England and Wales, and exceeded in only eight of the large towns. There has been little building of dwelling-houses recently. In the five years 1916-20, only 108 houses were built, and in the previous year, 1915, only 126, whereas during the 10 years 1904-14 the average number of houses built per year was 344.

The measures proposed for dealing with the shortage of houses were described in the Report for 1919. It is to be hoped that before long private enterprise will be able to deal with the shortage and lighten the burden now thrown upon the community.

No steps were taken during the year to deal systematically with unfit houses, either by closure or reconstruction, owing to the impossibility of housing the inmates elsewhere.

APPENDIX.

HOUSING CONDITIONS.

STATISTICS.—Year ending 31st December, 1920.

1.—GENERAL.

(1) Estimated Population	....	....	....	....	66,610
(2) General Death-rate	....	....	....	....	12.4 per 1,000 population
(3) Death-rate from Tuberculosis	....	....	....	....	1.25 per 1,000 population
(4) Infantile Mortality	....	....	....	....	91.7 per 1,000 births
(5) Number of dwelling-houses of all classes	....	....	....	....	13,970
(6) Number of working-class dwelling-houses	....	....	....	....	12,674
(7) Number of new working-class houses erected	...				16

2.—UNFIT DWELLING-HOUSES.

I.—INSPECTION.

(1) Total number of dwelling-houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts)	2170
(2) Number of dwelling-houses which were inspected and recorded under the Housing (Inspection of District) Regulations, 1910	383
(3) Number of dwelling-houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation	—
(4) Number of dwelling-houses (exclusive of those referred to under the preceding sub-heading) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation....	4

II.—REMEDY OF DEFECTS WITHOUT SERVICE OF FORMAL NOTICE.

Number of defective dwelling-houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or their Officers	3
---	---

III.—ACTION UNDER STATUTORY POWERS.

A. Proceedings under Section 28 of the Housing Town Planning, &c., Act, 1919....	None
B. Proceedings under Public Health Acts.	
(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied	1134
(2) Number of dwelling-houses in which defects were remedied—	
(a) by owners	727
(b) by Local Authority in default of owners	—
C. Proceedings under Sections 17 and 18 of the Housing, Town Planning, &c., Act, 1909	None

3.—UNHEALTHY AREAS.

Areas represented to the Local Authority with a view to Improvement Schemes under (a), Part I, or (b), Part II., of the Act of 1890 :—	....	....	None
4.—Number of houses not complying with the building bye-laws erected with consent of Local Authority under Section 25 of the Housing, Town Planning, &c., Act, 1919	....	....	14
5.—Staff engaged upon housing work—In addition to the ordinary staff of the Health Department and the Borough Surveyor, two Architectural Assistants and one Clerk of Works			

TABLE I.—CAUSES OF DEATH AT DIFFERENT PERIODS OF LIFE OF "RESIDENTS" IN DARLINGTON, 1920. (Figures supplied by the Registrar General).

CAUSES OF DEATH		Sex	All Ages	0—	1—	2—	5—	15—	25—	45—	65—	115 124	Deaths in Institutions & Residents & Non-Resid'ts
All causes	Uncertified	M. F.	434 391	99 59	17 16	10 14	17 18	17 27	54 53	105 80	7 3	104 69	
1. Enteric Fever	...	M. F.	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
2. Small-pox	...	M. F.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3. Measles	...	M. F.	3	...	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	
4. Scarlet Fever	...	M. F.	4	1	...	...	1	1	2	...	...	...
5. Whooping Cough	...	M. F.	8	...	...	...	1	1	2	...	...	7
6. Diphtheria and Croup	...	M. F.	14	11	5	5	1	1	4	...	1	1	
7. Influenza	...	M. F.	12	5	...	...	1	1	2	...	2	...
8. Erysipelas	...	M. F.	8	7	...	...	2	...	4	...	4	4
9. Pulmonary Tuberculosis	...	M. F.	7	6	...	...	1	1	3	...	2	2
10. Tuberculous Meningitis	...	M. F.	27	1	...	...	1	1	2	...	1	1
11. Other Tuberculous Diseases	...	M. F.	34	1	...	...	1	1	4	2	1	1
12. Cancer, Malignant Disease	...	M. F.	1	1	2	...	1	1	2	2	3	9	
13. Rheumatic Fever	...	M. F.	7	7	...	...	3	3	17	12	7	7

TABLE II.
INFANT MORTALITY.

1920. NET DEATHS FROM STATED CAUSES AT VARIOUS AGES UNDER ONE YEAR OF AGE.

CAUSES OF DEATH		Under 1 Week		1-2 Weeks		2-3 Weeks		3-4 Weeks		Total under 4 weeks		4 Weeks— 3 Months		3-6 Months		6-9 Months		9-12 Months		Total Deaths under 1 Year		
All causes	{ Certified	25	13	12	7	57	26	33	17	15	148											
	{ Uncertified	3	1	1	...	5	2	2	1	...	10											
Smallpox	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...										...
Chickenpox	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...										...
Measles	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...										1
Scarlet Fever	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...										...
Whooping Cough	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	8	5	2	17							17
Diphtheria and Croup	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...							...
Erysipelas	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...							...
Influenza	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...							...
Tuberculous Meningitis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	...
Abdominal Tuberculosis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Other Tuberculous Diseases	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Meningitis (not Tuberculous)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Convulsions	...	...	1	2	1	...	...	4	4	3	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15	...
Laryngitis	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	2	3	6	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...
Bronchitis	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	3	2	3	5	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	...
Pneumonia (all forms)	7	22	...
Diarrhoea	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...
Enteritis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...
Gastritis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...
Gastro-enteritis	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	2	2	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...
Syphilis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Rickets	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Suffocation, overlying	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Injury at birth	...	1	2	1	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...
Atelectasis	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...
Congenital Malformations	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...
Premature Birth	...	13	6	1	1	21	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21	...
Atrophy, Debility and Marasmus	...	9	2	5	3	19	11	2	1	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	33	...
Other causes	...	...	...	1	2	1	4	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	6	...
Totals	...	...	28	14	13	7	62	28	35	18	15	158									

Net Births in the year—Legitimate, 1,649 ; illegitimate, 74.

Net Deaths in the year—Legitimate infants, 151 ; illegitimate infants, 7.

TABLE III. CASES OF INFECTION DISEASE NOTIFIED IN THE BOROUGH AND CASES REMOVED TO HOSPITAL DURING THE YEAR 1920. ACCORDING TO BOROUGH AND AGE.

Notifiable Disease	Cases notified in whole Borough										Total Cases notified in each Ward										Total Cases removed to Hospital						
	At all ages		At Ages—Years		At 5 to 15		At 15 to 25		At 25 to 45		At 45 and upwards		North Road		Eastbourne		Cockferton		Pierremont		Central		West		South		Total Cases removed to Hospital
Smallpox			
Cholera			
Plague			
Diphtheria (including Membranous Group) ...	64	...	10	41	5	6	10	12	3	1	...	...	7	7	13	6	8	10	7	6	2	56	315		
Erysipelas...	27	1	51	228	38	13	1	...	1	1	...	...	53	24	41	28	29	29	33	41	2	...	5		
Scarlet Fever ...	333	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Typhus Fever ...	...	...	5	...	...	1	1	1	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...
Enteric Fever ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Relapsing Fever ...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Puerperal Fever ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Continued Fever ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cerebro-Spinal Meningitis ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Poliomyelitis ...	...	...	14	14	4	24	32	64	26	1	2	...	17	25	21	13	9	21	3	3	...	...			
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	14	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1				
Pulmonary Tuberculosis	151	3	11	28	10	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other forms of Tuberculosis	55	7	72	99	14	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Measles & German Measles	193	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Acute Polio-Encephalitis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Acute Encephalitis	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
Lethargica ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Acute Influenza	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pneumonia ...	...	8	...	1	...	14	11	23	20	1	1	...	1	12	7	12	7	8	2	...	1	...	...		
Acute Primary Pneumonia	73	1	3	...	...	...	4	4	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Malaria ...	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Trench Fever ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dysentery...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Totals ...	936	29	152	435	116	131	68	5	142	130	97	98	86	123	103	157	378	378	378	378	378	378	378				

BOROUGH ISOLATION HOSPITALS { Borough Fever Hospital, Hunder's Lane, Darlington, 112 beds used for Enteric and Scarlet Fevers and Diphtheria. Four Ward Blocks and Discharge Block. Borough Smallpox Hospital on the Eastern Boundary of the Borough—35 Beds.

N.B.—See note to Table, page 11.

TABLE IV.—SUMMARY OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS, 1920 TAKEN DAILY AT THE SOUTH PARK, DARLINGTON.

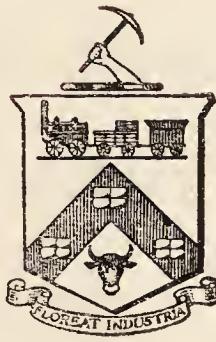
Month	Barometer Reading (Inches)		Temperature Registered (Degrees Fahr.)		Total Rainfall (in inches)	Rainfall in any 24 hours	Depth (in ins.)	Date of greatest Fall	Number of days on which rain fell 0.01 inches or more
	Highest	Lowest	Highest	Lowest					
January	...	30.5	28.7	55	22	3.20	0.96	10	21
February	...	30.3	29.3	55	22	0.68	0.25	19	12
March	...	30.3	29.5	60	26	2.43	0.54	24	20
April	...	29.9	28.8	59	29	2.88	0.34	10	26
May	...	30.4	29.1	76	29	3.71	1.48	29	15
June	...	30.2	29.7	78	34	0.52	0.25	18	7
July	...	29.9	29.5	71	40	4.78	0.74	3	27
August	...	30.4	29.3	74	39	1.52	0.56	4	9
September	...	30.7	29.4	71	32	1.12	0.19	2	13
October	...	30.5	29.4	68	30	1.60	0.76	4	8
November	...	30.3	29.1	60	20	1.03	0.27	8	13
December	...	30.4	28.8	52	23	2.75	0.50	29	20
Totals		...	...	...	...	26.22	...	...	191
Averages...		...	...	...	...	2.18	...	...	16

REMARKS ON THE YEAR.

It will be seen from the above record that the driest month of the year was June, while the wettest month was July. The first six months of the year showed 13.42 inches of rain and the last six months 12.80 inches. The rainfall for the year shews 26.22 inches, which is above the average rainfall for Darlington (25 inches per year).

JAMES MORRISON, Parks Superintendent.
South Park, Darlington.

COUNTY BOROUGH OF DARLINGTON.



ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

CHIEF SANITARY INSPECTOR,

JNO. R. COPPING, A. R. SAN. I.

FOR THE

YEAR ENDING 31st DECEMBER, 1920.

DARLINGTON :

THE SKERNE PRINTING COMPANY, LTD., GARDEN STREET.

—
1921.

SANITARY INSPECTOR'S REPORT,

1920.

TO THE CHAIRMAN AND MEMBERS OF THE
HEALTH AND SANITARY COMMITTEE.

Gentlemen,

I have pleasure in submitting for your information my Annual Report for 1920.

General Sanitary Work.—During the past year no less than 1,787 Inspections and 5,558 Re-Inspections of houses were made under the Public Health Acts and the Housing and Town Planning Acts. 1,014 Informal Notices were served upon the owners of property in respect of 1,605 nuisances existing thereon, and in very many cases the nuisances were abated without further action being necessary. The remaining cases where the notices were not complied with were included in my monthly reports submitted to you. Upon your instructions 581 Statutory Notices for the abatement of 1,294 nuisances were served during the year. The total number of nuisances abated in compliance with notices served during the year was 1,639.

The following is a summary of the various headings under which such Notices were served:—

		Number of Informal Notices by Inspector	Number of Formal Notices by Order of the Council	Number of Nuisances abated after Notice
Dwelling-houses and Schools	....		
Foul Conditions	....	26	1	27
Structural Defects	....	803	770	781
Filthy Yards	....	8	—	8
Lodging Houses	....	6	3	7
Bakehouses	....	3	—	3
Ashpits and Privies	....	196	147	241
Deposits of Refuse and Manure	....	11	—	11
Water Closets—				
Drains stopped up and Defective Fittings	....	148	65	181
Defective Yard Paving	....	44	68	50
House Drainage—				
Yard, Scullery, and Cellar Drains, and Down Pipes stopped up and Defective Drains and Traps		154	57	179
No disconnection from Sewer		34	25	33
Water Supply to Houses and defective fittings	....	7	5	12
Animals and Poultry Improperly kept		8	3	11
Defective Sinks or Slopstones	....	51	43	52
Water Supply to W.C.'s	....	1	1	2
Slaughterhouses	....	3	—	3
No Slopstones	....	50	56	16
No Pantries	....	45	45	14
Offensive Trades	....	2	—	2
Stables—				
No proper manure pits, Defective paving and Drainage	....	5	5	6
Totals	....	1605	1294	1639

Overcrowding.—Owing to the continued shortage of housing accommodation, there are numerous cases of gross overcrowding which it has been impossible to deal with owing to the impossibility of finding accommodation for the persons responsible for such overcrowding.

Living Vans, Tents and Sheds.—Notices have been served in 20 cases where there has been contravention of the Bye-Laws relating to the above, all of which were duly complied with. In several other cases a verbal notice has had the desired effect.

The Housing (Inspection of District) Regulations, 1910.—During the year, 383 houses were inspected in accordance with the above Regulations. In 118 cases, notices were served for the remedying of sanitary defects, and in 68 cases such notices were complied with.

No action has been taken in respect of the dwelling-houses unfit for human habitation owing to the impossibility of obtaining alternative accommodation for the displaced tenants.

Increase of Rent and Mortgage Interest (Restrictions) Act, 1920
—During the year 7 applications were received for certificates under Section 2 (2) of the above Act, and in 4 cases certificates were granted certifying that the premises were not in a reasonable state of repair and in the other 3 cases the applications were deferred and the premises were subsequently repaired by the owners.

Sanitary Conveniences.—The work of dealing with sanitary conveniences, consisting of old privy middens and certain privy ash pits (where the contents had to be wheeled through passages on emptying) which were in such a foul state as to be a nuisance was continued.

During the year 50 notices were served under Section 36 of the Public Health Act, 1875, for the substitution of

water-closets and ashbins, and in 35 cases such notices were complied with. There were also 111 water-closets substituted for old privy middens and privy ashpits in cases where Notices under Section 36 had been served prior to 1920, making a total of 146 water-closets substituted during the year.

The following is a revised table of the Number of Notices served and Conversions made during the 9 years 1912—1920.

Year	Notices Served	Complied with at 31st Dec., 1920	Notices re-served	Outstanding at 31st Dec., 1920
1912	743	739	1	3
1913	777	689	84	4
1914	589	545	38	6
1915	109	102	2	5
1916	64	41	0	23
1917	1	1	0	0
1918	1	0	1	0
1919	94	78	0	16
1920	50	35	0	15
Totals	2428	2230	126	72

The following is a list of the various forms of sanitary conveniences in use in the Borough:—

Water-closets	....	....	....	....	9,292
Combined privy ashpits	....	....	....	....	6,701
Privy pans	....	....	....	....	170
Old privy middens	....	....	....	....	72
Total					16,235

Infectious Disease.—The following are particulars of the fumigation of houses and other buildings, and the disinfection of bedding, clothing, etc., during the year:—

	Fumigations				Lots of Bedding and Clothing Disinfected
	Hos- pitals	Houses	Schools and other Buildings	Rooms	
Infectious Disease other than Tuber- culosis, Cancer, etc.....	—	382	2	382	381
Tuberculosis	—	34	—	52	20
Cancer	—	1	—	1	3
Measles, etc.	—	2	—	2	9
Totals	—	419	2	437	413

Factories and Workshops.—The number of Workshops, including Bakehouses, on the Register at the 31st December, 1920, was 375, and the number of Factories, 127.

The whole of the above have been regularly inspected and the following is a list of the defects found and dealt with :—

FACTORIES & WORKSHOPS	Found	Re- medied
Sanitary Accommodation—		
Insufficient	5	3
Unsuitable or Defective	3	3
Not separate for Sexes	5	5
Want of Cleanliness	13	13
Want of Ventilation	2	2
Breach of special Sanitary requirements for Bakehouses	3	3
Yard and Water-closet Drains stopped up and Defective	2	2
Structural Defects....	11	11
Overcrowding	2	2
Offensive smell from adjoining premises	1	1
Total	47	45

Sixteen notices of defects to be dealt with under the Public Health Acts were received from the Factory Inspector, and in each case the premises were inspected, notices served where necessary, and the defects remedied.

Outworkers.—During the year I received 24 lists containing the names of 36 Outworkers, and the premises of such Outworkers were also inspected.

Food and Drugs.—During the year 104 samples were taken for analysis as follows:—

New Milk	....	....	....	73
Drugs—Provisions, etc.	....	....	....	31
Total	....	....	....	104

Of the 73 samples of Milk, 35 were from Purveyors of Milk residing and carrying on business in the Borough, and 38 were from Purveyors of Milk carrying on business but not residing in the Borough. 64 of such samples were morning samples, and the remaining 9 were afternoon samples.

76 were Formal Samples and the remaining 28 were Informal Samples. 71 samples were of genuine quality and 33 were adulterated.

Of the 33 adulterated samples, 30 were Milk, and of these 28 were only slightly below standard, and further samples from the same Purveyors were subsequently taken. Proceedings were taken in respect of one adulterated sample, and a fine of £5 and £3 18s. 6d. costs was imposed. In the other case the Purveyor purchased the Milk under a warranty and no proceedings were taken.

The 3 remaining adulterated samples were all of Bicarbonate of Soda, which contained an excess of lead per million parts, and letters of warning were written by the Town Clerk in each case.

Milk and Cream Regulations, 1912 and 1917.—The whole of the 73 samples of New Milk were examined for preservatives, but in no case was any preservative found.

Three samples of Preserved Cream were taken under the Milk and Cream Regulations, and in each case the statement on the label was found to be correct and the amount of preservative did not exceed the limit. The following are particulars of the 3 samples:—

	Percentage of Preservative found in each sample		Percentage of Fat		Percentage of Preservative stated on label
Number 88	.... .38	....	51.95	....	Not exceeding 0.4
Number 90	.... .134	....	51.22	.... , , ,	0.4
Number 92	.... .142	....	46.05	.... , , ,	0.4

Bacteriological Examination of Milk.—During the year 8 samples of Milk were taken from the Purveyors to the Infectious Diseases Hospital, Greenbank Hospital, Feethams Infirmary, the Fairfield Nursing School and a large Dairy firm and forwarded to the Bacteriological Laboratory of the College of Medicine at Newcastle-on-Tyne for examination, and the report thereon stated that no evidence of tuberculous infection had been found.

Inspection of Meat and Other Foods.—The total number of beef animals inspected at the time of slaughter or immediately afterwards was 4,082, which is about 90% of the total beef animals slaughtered in the Borough.

There have been 48 cases of emergency slaughter, involving 20 cows, 2 bullocks, 7 heifers, 1 bull and 18 pigs notified to me for inspection, and as a result of these inspections the carcasses of 1 cow and 1 bull, portions only of the carcasses of 1 cow, 1 heifer and 1 bullock, all the organs of 3 cows, and the udders only of 2 cows were condemned and destroyed.

The total weight of food condemned and destroyed during the year was 6 tons, 18 cwts., 5 stones, 7 lbs., 11 oz.

The whole of the food condemned was voluntarily surrendered to me by the owners and destroyed, except in the two cases specially mentioned below and in which proceedings were taken.

The following is a brief summary of all food condemned during the year :-

SUMMARY.

MEAT.

	Tons	Cwts.	Stones	Lbs.	Ozs.
19 whole Carcasses and all Organs	4	6	3	2	0
Portions of Carcasses	....	....	4	3	9
40 sets of Lungs	....	....	2	3	0
37 Livers (including 2 Pigs' Plucks)	....	4	1	3	0
Stomachs and Mesenteries	....	....	1	6	7
Udders	....	....	1	1	0
Kidneys	....	....	....	1	7
Ham and Bacon	....	....	7	0	4
			5	7	1
Fruit	....	....	1	2	6
Fish	....	....	....	3	6
Tinned Meat, etc.	....	....	2	2	2
Tinned Fruit, etc.	....	....	....	6	2
3 Boxes of Preserved Dates	....	....	....	7	5
62 tins Condensed Milk and Cream	....	....	4	6	0
Total of Meat and other Foods					
condemned	....	....	6	18	5
					7
					11

In the following cases proceedings were taken under Section 117 of the Public Health Act, 1875, for exposing unsound food for sale :-

Nature and quantity of article exposed	Place where exposed	Result
5cwt. 2qrs. Bacon	.... Stall—Open Market	.... Fined £5 & £2 12s. 0d. costs.
2 stone Mussels	.... do. do.	.... Fined £3 & £2 17s. 6d. costs.

Slaughter-Houses.—The number of slaughter-houses in the Borough at 31st December, 1920, was 38, the whole of which are licensed; no new licence was granted; 2 licences were transferred and the use of 1 slaughter-house was discontinued during the year.

The whole of the slaughter-houses are regularly inspected and fairly well kept. Three Informal Notices were served during the year and all complied with.

Offensive Trades.—During the year licences have been granted to 3 Fish Fryers; 2 Rag and Bone Dealers (in one case the building was in course of erection and the licence was granted subject to same being completed to the satisfaction of the Borough Surveyor); and 1 Skin Dresser.

The number of premises now used for offensive trades and duly licenced is 20, as follows:—

- 1 Gut Scraper.
- 1 Tripe Boiler.
- 12 Fish Fryers.
- 1 Fellmonger.
- 2 Fat Rendering and Tripe Boiling.
- 1 Fat Rendering. ,
- 2 Rag and Bone Dealers.

There are also 36 Fried Fish Shops in the Borough, not on the Register, having been established prior to the date of the Order under which they were Scheduled as Offensive Trades.

The whole of the premises are under supervision, and are kept in a fairly satisfactory condition.

Dairies, Cowsheds and Milkshops.—There were 26 Cowsheds and 85 Milksellers upon the Register at the 31st December, 1920, being a decrease of 1 Cowshed and 1 Milkseller as compared with the previous year, 2 Cowsheds and 9 Milkshops having been discontinued, and 1 Cowshed and 8 Milksellers added to the Register.

All the premises have been inspected from time to time, and during the year 8 Cowsheds were dealt with. 10 Informal and 3 Formal Notices were served in respect of defective paving, lighting, ventilation, drainage, water supply, and manure pits, and in 7 cases such notices had not been complied with at the end of the year. These 8 Cowsheds are all situate in the area which was included in the last extension of the Borough boundaries.

Shops Acts, 1912-13.—There are still 2 Compulsory Orders in operation affecting respectively shops in which is carried on the Sale of Meat, and shops in which is carried on the Sale of Fruit, Vegetables and Flowers.

Common Lodging Houses.—There are 7 Common Lodging Houses on the Register, with accommodation for 401 lodgers.

The whole of the lodging-houses are regularly and frequently inspected, and the same are kept in a fair good condition and the Bye-Laws fairly well observed.

Six Informal and three Formal Notices were served during the year for the abatement of nuisances, and all such notices were complied with.

In conclusion I take this opportunity of tendering to you my thanks for the support I have at all times received from you, and also to my staff for the valuable assistance rendered in the work of the Department.

I am,

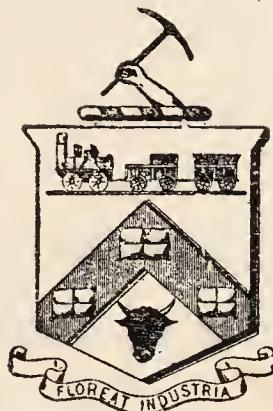
Your obedient servant,

JNO. R. COPPING,

Chief Sanitary Inspector
and Inspector of Meat and other Foods.

November, 1921.

COUNTY BOROUGH OF DARLINGTON.



ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

SCHOOL MEDICAL OFFICER,

S. G. MOSTYN, M.A., M.B., B.Ch., D.P.H.,

FOR THE

Year Ending 31st December, 1920.

DARLINGTON :

THE SKERNE PRINTING CO., LTD., GARDEN STREET.

1921.

STAFF OF SCHOOL MEDICAL SERVICE.

School Medical Officer—

S. G. MOSTYN, M.A., M.B., B.Ch., D.P.H.

Assistant School Medical Officers—

†B. LYONS, M.B., B.Ch., B.A.O., D.P.H.

*E. GRACE WILKES, M.A., M.B., B.Ch.

Dental Surgeons—

H. HOLBURN, L.D.S. }
F. HORSLEY, L.D.S. } Part time.

Nurses—

AGNES GARDNER (senior nurse).

*CATHERINE GARDNER.

*GLADYS MAY WHITTAKER.

Clerk—

DORIS BURRELL.

† Commenced duties 1st April, 1920.

* Appointed December, 1920, and commenced duties 10th January, 1921

COUNTY BOROUGH OF DARLINGTON.

*To the Chairman and Members of
The Darlington Education Committee.*

Ladies and Gentlemen,

I beg to submit to you a report on the work done by the School Medical Department during the year ending December 31st, 1920.

Dr. Beattie Lyons, who was appointed Assistant School Medical Officer on the resignation of Dr. Havelock, was unable to take up his duties in Darlington until April 1st. On this account, though the work of the School Clinic was carried on, the Routine Medical Inspection of the schools was in abeyance for the first three months of the year. Since April the Medical Inspection has been carried out as required by the Board of Education, except for occasional interruptions caused by special investigations.

The most striking feature of the year has been the extension of the School Medical Staff by the appointment of Dr. E. Grace Wilkes as an additional Assistant School Medical Officer, and the appointment of two additional School Nurses, to commence their duties in 1921. The increase of the staff has been made necessary by the extension of the School Medical Service to the Secondary Schools, but it will also allow time to be devoted to any special investigations; the following up of old cases, and the cleanliness inspections should be carried out more effectively.

The need for more suitable premises for the School Clinic, especially for an improved waiting room and lavatories for the children, should be kept in mind and proceeded with as soon as circumstances will permit.

On behalf of the officials of the School Medical Service I wish to thank your Committee for their continued support, and to acknowledge the kind co-operation of your administrative staff and teachers.

Your obedient servant,

S. G. MOSTYN.

Health Office,

Feehams,

Darlington.

February, 1921.

ANNUAL REPORT, 1920.

The **number of children** in the Darlington Elementary Schools at mid-year, 1920, was :—

Boys	....	4,019	}	Total	....	11,539
Girls	....	4,114				
Infants	....	3,406				

Medical Inspection.—For the first three months of the year no Routine Medical Inspection was carried out in the schools. In April the regular inspections were resumed, and children belonging to the code age groups (entrants, 8 years old, and 12 years old) were selected from a birth period of four months for each round of the schools, the intention being to complete three rounds within the year. It has, however, not been possible to do a complete round of the schools each term, but with the increased staff it is hoped that in future this will be practicable.

The total number of children submitted to Routine Inspection from the time of its resumption to the end of the year was 1,982. The age distribution of this number is set out in Table I.

In order to leave the School Nurse's time as free as possible for other work, she has not accompanied the Medical Officer to the schools for Routine Inspection. This arrangement has not been satisfactory, and now that the nursing staff has been augmented, a nurse will in future be present at the inspections.

Defects requiring treatment are notified to the parents by printed forms, and in the case of children required to attend the Clinic for further examination or for treatment, a card, giving the date and hour of attendance, is sent to the parents.

Of 1,982 children submitted to Routine Inspection, 542 were found to be suffering from defects (excluding uncleanliness, defective clothing and footgear) which required treatment, whilst 108 had defects which necessitated the children being kept under observation.

Uncleanliness.—175 children were found to have nits in the hair and 11 had vermin on the body. Of the former number, 165 were girls, and the numbers and percentages for the different age groups are as follows:—

Age Group	No. examined	No. with nits	Percentage
Entrants (girls)	357	33	9·2
8 year old (girls)	220	35	17·3
12 and 13 year old (girls)	417	97	23·2

The comparatively small figure for the entrant group is no doubt due to better care and supervision on the part of the mothers, but it is extraordinary that the figure for the 12 and 13 year old group is so much higher than that of the 8 year old group. See also page 8 below.

Tonsils and Adenoids.—Of the children examined, 9.4% were found to have adenoids or enlarged tonsils, or both. Radical treatment was advised in 147 cases (about 60%), but in the less severe cases palliative measures were recommended, cards of printed instructions being sent to the parents. These children were again examined in about four months' time, and if there was no improvement or if the condition had become worse, operative treatment was advised.

Tuberculosis.—Eight cases of definite pulmonary tuberculosis were found in the course of Medical Inspection, giving a percentage of 0.4. In addition, 10 cases of suspected

pulmonary tuberculosis were referred for treatment, and these cases were requested to attend the Clinic periodically for examination. Of the non-pulmonary forms, cervical glands were involved in 6 cases and joints in 2 cases.

Skin Disease.—There were 33 children referred for treatment on account of skin disease. As practically all the skin diseases met with were contagious, these children were excluded from school until treatment was completed and the children were certified free from infection by a Medical Officer.

Vision.—11.4% of the 8 and 12-13 year old children were found to have defective vision of such a degree as to necessitate treatment. The proportion of children at 12 years referred for treatment was much greater than at 8 years, and of girls at each age greater than of boys.

	8 Years			12 Years		
	No. examined	No. referred for treatment	Per-cent-age	No. examined	No. referred for treatment	Per-cent-age
Boys ...	234	17	7.2	443	49	11
Girls ...	202	21	10.3	417	60	14.3

From the above table it will be seen that as compared with the 8 year old group the percentage is 3.8 greater in the 12 year old boys and 4% greater in the 12 year old girls.

Ear Disease and Hearing.—1% of all children examined were found to be suffering from ear disease and were referred for treatment. The infectious diseases (especially measles) and adenoids were the exciting causes in nearly all cases.

Infectious Disease.—The cases of infectious disease notified by teachers during the year were as follows:—

Scarlet Fever	....	....	....	55
Measles and German Measles			....	107
Whooping Cough	....	....	....	110
Diphtheria	....	....	....	7
Ringworm	....	....	....	3
Chicken Pox	....	....	....	72
Mumps	....	....	....	40
Other Conditions	....	....	....	4

398

The total is less than half that of last year (848), the reduction being chiefly due to the comparative absence of mumps and the great decrease in measles. It was not necessary to close any schools during the year on account of infectious disease.

Following Up.—The scheme for following up defects is as follows:—At the end of the Medical Inspection of a department, the Head Teacher is given a list containing the names of the children found to be defective, the nature of the defect, and the advice given for dealing with it. A duplicate copy of this list is kept at the School Clinic. The teacher is asked to make inquiries from time to time as to what has been done. Cases requiring special attention are followed up by the School Nurses, who urge the parents to obtain the necessary treatment. The duplicate copy of the list is useful for detecting the non-attendance at the Clinic of children who were requested to do so at the inspection. In such cases a Clinic card is sent to the parent requesting the child to attend, or the nurse pays a visit to the home. At his next visit to the school the Medical Officer re-examines the children whose names appear on the list, and if necessary sends second notices to the parents. The School Nurse paid 169 visits to 20 schools and 642 home visits in connexion with the cleanliness of the children. The number of children

examined was 7,115. Of these 844 (11.8%) were found to have nits in the hair, and 5 had verminous bodies. In the case of the 849 children, treatment was advised and explained, and these children were then inspected every two or three weeks, with the result that at the end of the year 364 were free from nits, whilst the remaining 485 in all cases showed improvement.

The percentage of children with nits in the hair is slightly less than that of last year (12.2%), but there is still great room for improvement, and now that the nursing staff has been increased more time will be devoted to the cleanliness of the children than has hitherto been possible. In this campaign the co-operation of the teachers is of great importance.

With the intention of creating competition between the various schools, the nurse paid 26 visits to a like number of departments and inspected all the children, the results being published at the monthly meeting of the Committee. As yet no improvement seems to have taken place.

For the purpose of following up defects (other than uncleanliness) the School Nurse paid 963 home visits.

Treatment.—The Clinic arrangements are similar to those which have been followed in the past. The Clinic is open each afternoon from 2 to 5, and general treatment of minor ailments goes on during the whole of that time. X-Ray cases and refraction cases are seen by special appointment. In the last annual report attention was called to the inconvenience caused by the lack of a suitable waiting room. The passage is at times uncomfortably and unhealthily crowded and some parents are very reluctant to bring their children to the Clinic on this account. Each child's time of arrival and departure is entered in the register, and the usual arrangements are made for counting the attendance in accordance with the regulations of the Board. A Clinic card, with notes as to the physical condition, is made out for each patient, and each attendance made is registered

on it. In addition each child is given a card stating when the next Clinic attendance is due. Returns are sent daily to the Head Teachers of the various departments, giving the names of the children who attended, the times of arrival and departure, and showing which were still to be excluded and which were fit to attend school.

The number of separate attendances at the School Clinic was 8,944, of which 6,130 were for treatment and 2,814 for advice.

Minor Ailments.—These cases are usually dealt with by the Nurse, who refers all doubtful or special cases to the Medical Officer.

Refraction.—Children whose eyesight has been found to be defective pay a preliminary visit to the Clinic, when an appointment is made for fuller examination, and a small quantity of atropine ointment, together with typed instructions as to its use, is given to be used at home. In most cases the parents carry out this treatment satisfactorily. The eyes are examined by retinoscopy and the results confirmed by test types. In doubtful cases the eyes are further examined by the test types after they have recovered from the effects of the atropine before the glasses are ordered.

The children are requested to attend the Clinic again to have the glasses examined after they have been worn a fortnight. 195 children were submitted to retinoscopy during the year. In 5 cases glasses were not advised. Twenty children were re-examined, and it was necessary to change the glasses in 12 of these cases. One case of squint, in which glasses brought about no improvement, was referred to the General Hospital for operation.

Skin Disease.—There were 107 new cases of ringworm, as compared with 162 last year. In addition there were 52 cases from the previous year. Eight of these cases were treated at home. Of the 99 cases treated at the School Clinic, 65 were of ringworm of the scalp, and 49 of these were treated

by X-Rays, the parents of the other 16 children refusing this form of treatment. These, together with the 34 cases of ringworm of the body were treated by ointments. Of the 151 cases, 131 were cured and re-admitted to school during the year, leaving 20 still under treatment. The technique adopted for the X-Ray treatment has been the same as in past years.

In the absence of a cleansing station, cases of scabies are treated at home. The parents are given detailed instructions as to treatment and ointment is supplied from the School Clinic. In many cases the treatment is carried out satisfactorily, but in others it is often very prolonged, causing much loss of school attendance. This is due to inefficient home treatment, or possibly to the existence of the disease in other members of the family.

Tonsils and Adenoids.—During 1920 operations were performed on 240 cases of adenoids and enlarged tonsils at the Darlington General Hospital. Of these, 59% were sent from the School Clinic, 25% from other sources in the Borough, and the remainder from surrounding towns and villages.

Dental Treatment.—See the special report and Tables; pages 15 and 23.

Open-Air School.—The open-air school was open from 12th July to 1st October. Twenty-five cases were selected from elder girls, chiefly pre-tuberculous cases or those suffering from glandular enlargements. On the average the weight of the children increased by 4.75%, and there was a decided improvement in their physical condition.

Physical Training.—The Superintendent of Physical Instruction reports as follows:—

Physical training is carried out in the schools in accordance with the Board of Education Syllabus of 1919. As far as possible the exercises are performed in the open air, but during inclement weather, owing to lack of suitable playground shelters, they are carried out in the classrooms.

Much attention has been paid during the past year to good carriage and correct postures. Classes have been closely scrutinised to detect children suffering from slight deformities, *e.g.*, tendency to flat foot, round shoulders, lateral curvature of the spine, bad carriage of the head, etc. Such defects were pointed out to the teacher, who was advised to pay particular attention to these children when performing certain exercises. In the case of more pronounced deformities, the teacher was asked to have the children examined by a Medical Officer. Breathing exercises have received careful attention, nasal breathing being insisted upon.

Playing fields have already been provided for a few of the schools and regular weekly periods are spent in organised games. The provision of playing fields for the remaining schools is at present under consideration. Football, cricket, hockey and netball are the games principally played at present.

Swimming classes commence in May and terminate in September. There are no school swimming baths, the Corporation Public Bath being the only one available. Shower baths are provided for the use of the children. Each child passes through the shower bath and is thoroughly washed before entering the swimming pool. Not more than 60 children attend at one time, this number being divided into three groups of 20 each. The children are placed under a specially engaged swimming instructor, or a school teacher, specially selected for his or her interest in and ability to teach swimming. The use of the baths by the general public at times renders it impossible to give systematic instruction. The progress made is very satisfactory under the circumstances. The following numbers of boys and girls obtained certificates:—

One length	....	95 boys
" "	....	29 girls
Five lengths	....	24 boys

In addition many children were able to swim various distances under one length.

The Corporation Baths are not suitable for school baths. The swimming surface, 100 feet by 48 feet, is too large and renders it difficult to keep the children under observation, whilst at one end the bath is so deep that it is useless for teaching purposes.

Co-operation of Parents.—The parents are invited to the school when their children are being examined. During 1920 at the examination of the older children, only 25.8% of the parents accepted the invitation, but at the first inspection of the infants 50.8% of the parents were present. This difference is easy to understand and is the general experience in all areas.

Co-operation of Teachers.—The teachers render valuable assistance in the schools in the work of the School Medical Service. In some cases the Head Teachers are present at the inspection, and their personal knowledge of the children and of home conditions is of very great help to the Medical Officer. Further, their co-operation in the following up of cases and their influence with the parents contribute to the results obtained.

Co-operation of School Attendance Officers.—The school attendance officers work in close co-operation with the Medical Department. Children absent from school through illness are visited by the officers, who urge the parents to obtain the necessary treatment, and if such can be undertaken at the Clinic they are given cards and requested to attend. We are also greatly indebted to the school attendance officers for their help in following up cases overdue at the Clinic.

Co-operation of Voluntary Bodies.—Care and After-Care Committees are being formed in each Municipal Ward in the Borough, and the welfare workers of these Committees will assist in the following up of cases, especially children reported as having defective clothing and footgear.

Blind, Deaf, Defective and Epileptic Children.—The Medical Officers report to the Local Education Authority all such cases met with in the course of Medical Inspection. The Head Teachers also report any cases in attendance and arrangements are made for these to be examined by a Medical Officer. Children of school age not in attendance at school are visited by the School Attendance Officers, who report the names and addresses of those believed to be mentally or physically defective.

Owing to shortage of accommodation in the Special School for Mentally Defective Children, it has been impossible to admit all such children known to the Authority. As vacancies arise in the Special School they are filled from a list of mentally defective children at present attending the ordinary elementary schools. Three children were examined for Schedule F. during the year, and the highest number on the books was 31. One child was reported to the Local Education Authority as suitable for admission to a Residential Special School, and 1 notified to the Local Authority under the Mental Deficiency Act.

Nursery School.—The Nursery School is visited each Friday afternoon by a Medical Officer for the purpose of routine examination of the children. Minor ailments are treated at the school by the Sister. The Nursery School Superintendent and Staff are instrumental in following up the cases. Forty-one children were examined during the year and 33 children re examined. The following cases were treated at the school:—

Running Ear	....	....	....	....	3
Bandaging for Squint (1st stages)				....	4
Blepharitis	....	....	....	....	2
Conjunctivitis	....	....	....	....	2
Seborrhoca	....	....	....	....	4
Impetigo	....	....	....	....	8
Rickets	....	....	....	....	6
Foreign bodies in eye	....	....	....	....	2

Two cases of tonsils and adenoids were operated on at the General Hospital.

Secondary and Continuation Schools.—Owing to insufficient staff, Medical Inspection was not carried out in these schools during the year. Now that the staff has been increased a beginning has already been made, and it is expected that the requirements of the Board will be fulfilled during 1921.

Employment of Children and Young Persons.—The majority of the boys on leaving school go into industry—largely into various engineering trades. A large number of girls on leaving school remain at home, others are absorbed into domestic service, wool spinning, and in a lesser degree shops and offices. New Bye-Laws governing the employment of children and young persons have been approved by the Home Office and came into force at the end of the year.

Medical reports are obtained for all children eligible to leave the elementary schools, and these reports are considered when advice and assistance re employment are given by the Education Committee's Juvenile Employment Officer.

Miscellaneous.—Thirty-six pupil teachers were examined during the year. Certificates of fitness were withheld in 4 cases pending dental treatment or the provision of glasses.

DENTAL REPORT.

The Dental report varies very little from last year, the work having been carried on upon similar lines. The greatest difficulty at present is the coping with the number of children presenting themselves for immediate attention, generally cases of toothache. As these cases are urgent we are in the unfortunate position of not being able to do justice to the children who have been found with carious teeth in the Routine Inspection in the schools, and have to limit the number of appointments for them. For this we are trying to devise a scheme so that sessions may be set

apart for "casuals," and other times may be kept solely for children who, on inspection in the schools, have been found needing treatment.

The 7 to 8 years group have been mostly examined, but we have also inspected many children who were examined and treated, when necessary, a year ago. We have also paid attention to those about to leave school to make sure they will not need further treatment until, after their school career, they can afford to visit their private dentist.

We have also come to the conclusion that something should be done in the matter of treating cases of dental irregularity. Overcrowding of teeth can often easily be remedied by extraction, and this is frequently resorted to, but there are cases where children should wear appliances to correct the irregularities. The parents are usually acquainted with the fact, but as most of them can ill afford to pay a private dentist's fee, we would suggest that regulation plates should be made at a nominal fee, and that the children should then attend the Clinic from time to time for adjustment. The number of plates per month should not exceed a certain figure so as to keep expenses within reasonable bounds.

We would once again draw your attention to the inadequate waiting room accommodation. It is to be regretted that at present the passage outside the operating room has to be used for this purpose. The disadvantages of this are apparent, and arise from the crowding, noise, lack of seating accommodation and other causes. In many cases children who are of a nervous temperament are not in a fit state to be operated on after spending a little time there, and we would suggest a waiting room be provided some distance away from the surgery. The average has been well maintained in all respects, and we are pleased to be able to report that we notice a distinct improvement in children's teeth in general in the schools.

F. HORSLEY,
H. HOLBURN.

Table I.—Number of Children Inspected 1st January, 1920, to 31st December, 1920.**A.—“CODE” GROUPS.**

AGE	ENTRANTS						Total
	3	4	5	6	Other Ages		
Boys	1	16	190	90	32		329
Girls	2	17	203	99	36		357
Totals	3	33	393	189	68		686

AGE	Intermediate Group	LEAVERS					Grand Total
		8	12	13	14	Other Ages	
Boys ...	234	205	229	9	—	677	1006
Girls ...	202	176	230	11	—	619	976
Totals	436	381	459	20	—	1296	1982

B.—SPECIAL INSPECTIONS.

	†Special Cases	Re-examinations (i.e. No. of Children Re-examined)
Boys	169	264
Girls	264	293
Totals ...	433	557

† Under this head are included all special cases which were medically inspected during the year, whether the inspection took place in the schools or at the inspection clinic, and from whatever source the cases were derived.

**C.—TOTAL NUMBER OF INDIVIDUAL CHILDREN INSPECTED
WHETHER AS ROUTINE OR SPECIAL CASES.**

No. of Individual Children Inspected ... 2415

Table II.—Return of Defects Found in the Course of Medical Inspection in 1920.

Defect or Disease	Routine Inspections			Specials	
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Malnutrition ...	13	13	7	...	...
Uncleanliness—Head ...	175	...	12	...	...
Body ...	11	...	...	...	...
SKIN—					
Ringworm—Head ...	4	...	...	...	...
Body ...	1	...	...	...	...
Scabies ...	8	...	1	...	...
Impetigo ...	20	...	3	...	...
Other Diseases (non-Tubercular) ...	1	2	...	...	...
EYE—					
Blepharitis ...	24	...	...	...	...
Conjunctivitis ...	6	...	1	...	...
Keratitis ...	...	...	...	...	...
Corneal Ulcer ...	3	...	...	...	...
Defective Vision ...	126	14	43	3	...
Squint ...	21	10	...	...	...
Other Conditions ...	...	6	...	...	...
EAR—					
Defective Hearing ...	35	2	9	2	...
Otitis Media ...	21	...	7	...	...
Other Ear Diseases ...	2	...	...	...	...
NOSE AND THROAT—					
Enlarged Tonsils ...	42	37	9	...	...
Adenoids ...	41	...	9	...	...
Enlarged Tonsils and Adenoids ...	105	...	38	...	...
Other Conditions ...	2	...	...	...	...
Enlarged Cervical Glands (non-Tubercular) ...	168	81	58	38	...
Defective Speech ...	6	7	...	...	...
HEART AND CIRCULATION—					
Heart Disease—Organic ...	1	14	...	1	...
Functional ...	11	11	1	3	...
Anaemia ...	32	7	4	...	...
Bronchitis ...	29	17	2	...	...
Other Non-Tubercular Diseases ...	2	...	...	...	...
TUBERCULOSIS—					
Pulmonary—Definite ...	8	...	2	...	...
Suspected ...	10	6	1	4	...
Non-Pulmonary—Glands ...	6	...	2	...	...
Spine ...	...	...	...	...	...
Hip ...	1	1	...	...	...
Other Bones & Joints ...	...	...	...	...	...
Skin ...	...	...	...	...	...
Other Forms ...	...	...	...	...	...
NERVOUS SYSTEM—					
Epilepsy ...	...	...	...	...	1
Chorea ...	1	...	...	...	...
Other Conditions ...	1	1	...	...	...
DEFORMITIES—					
Rickets ...	24	2	3	4	...
Spinal Curvature ...	12	1	...	...	...
Other Forms ...	2	...	...	...	...
Other Defects and Diseases ...	13	5	...	...	...

Number of Individual Children having defects which required Treatment or to be kept under Observation

Table III.—Numerical Return of all Exceptional Children in the Area in 1920.

			Boys	Girls	Total
Blind (including partially Blind)	Attending Public Elementary Schools... Attending Certified Schools for the Blind Not at School	4 2 ...	9 2 ...	13 4 ...	
Deaf and Dumb (including partially Deaf)	Attending Public Elementary Schools (partially deaf) Attending Certified Schools for the Deaf Not at School	13 1 ...	17 3 1	30 4 1	
Mentally Deficient.	Feeble minded Imbeciles Idiots	Attending Public Elementary Schools... Attending Certified Schools for Mentally Defective Children ... Notified to the Local Control Authority during the year ... Not at School	4 16 1 2	4 9 ... 1	8 25 1 3
	Epileptics	Attending Public Elementary Schools... Attending Certified Schools for Epileptics Not at School	11 1 2	2 1 1	13 2 3
Physically Defective.	Pulmonary Tuberculosis Other Forms of Tuberculosis Cripples other than Tubercular	Attending Public Elementary Schools... Attending Certified Schools for Physically Defective Children ... In Sanatoria or Hospital on 1st January, 1920 Not at School	9 ... 7 19	2 ... 8 10	11 ... 15 29
	Other Physical Defectives, <i>e.g.</i> , delicate and other children suitable for admission to Open-Air Schools	Attending Public Elementary Schools... Attending Open-Air Schools ... Attending Certified Schools for Physically Defective Children other than Open-Air Schools ... Not at School	55	75	130
* Dull or Backward	Retarded 2 years... Retarded 3 years...	...	19 6	9 12	28 18

* Judged according to age and standard.

Table IV.—Treatment of Defects of Children during 1920.**A.—TREATMENT OF MINOR AILMENTS.**

Disease or Defect	Referred for Treatment	Number of Children			Treated	
		Under Local Education Authority's Scheme	Otherwise	Total		
Skin—						
Ringworm—Head	73	65	8	73		
Body	34	34	...	34		
Scabies ...	128	120	8	128		
Impetigo ...	482	482	...	482		
Minor Injuries ...	26	20	6	26		
Other Skin Disease	48	45	3	48		
Ear Disease ...	72	72	...	72		
Eye Disease ...	111	111	...	111		
Miscellaneous ...	32	32	...	32		

B.—TREATMENT OF VISUAL DEFECT.

Referred for Refraction	Submitted to Refraction				For whom Glasses were prescribed	For whom Glasses were provided	Recommended for Treatment other than by Glasses	Received other Forms of Treatment	For whom no Treatment was considered necessary
	Under Local Education Authority's Scheme	By Private Practitioner or Hospital	Otherwise	Total					
213	195	...	7	202	197	157	...	...	5

C.—TREATMENT OF DEFECTS OF NOSE AND THROAT.

Referred for Treatment	Number of Children			Received other Forms of Treatment	
	Received Operative Treatment				
	Under Local Education Authority's Scheme	By Private Practitioner or Hospital	Total		
246	...	160	160	58 .	

Table V.—Summary of Treatment of Defects as shown in Table IV. (A, B, C and D).

Disease or Defect	Referred for Treatment	Number of Children			Total	
		Treated				
		Under Local Education Authority's Scheme	Otherwise			
Minor Ailments ...	783	766	17	783		
Visual Defects ...	213	195	7	202		
Defects of Nose and Throat ...	246	...	218	218		
Dental Defects ...	979	1527	...	1527		
Other Defects ...	215	215	...	215		
Total ...	2436	2703	242	2945		

Table VI.—Summary Relating to Children Medically Inspected at the Routine Inspections during the year 1920.

(1) The total number of children medically examined at the Routine Inspection*	...	...	...	1982
(2) The number of children in (1) suffering from :—				
Malnutrition	...	...	...	26
Skin Disease	...	...	...	36
Defective Vision (including Squint)	...	...	...	171
Eye Disease	...	...	...	39
Defective Hearing	...	...	...	37
Ear Disease	...	...	...	23
Nose and Throat Disease	...	...	...	227
Enlarged Cervical Glands (Non-Tubercular)	...	...	...	249
Defective Speech	...	...	...	13
Dental Disease	...	...	...	182
Heart Disease—Organic	...	...	...	15
Functional...	...	...	...	22
Anaemia	...	...	...	39
Lung Disease (non-Tubercular)	...	...	...	48
Tuberculosis—Pulmonary—Definite	...	...	...	8
Suspected	...	...	...	16
Non-Pulmonary	...	...	...	8
Disease of the Nervous System	...	...	...	3
Deformities	...	...	...	41
Other Defects and Diseases	...	...	...	18
(3) The number of children in (1) suffering from defects (other than uncleanliness or defective clothing or footgear) who require to be kept under observation (but not referred for treatment) ...	...	...	...	108
(4) The number of children in (1) who were referred for treatment (excluding uncleanliness, defective clothing, etc.) ...	...	...	...	542
(5) The number of children in (4) who received treatment for one or more defects (excluding uncleanliness, defective clothing, etc.) ...	...	...	...	466

* Specials not included.

Table VII.

No. of Children treated	Temporary Teeth		Permanent Teeth		Scalings, Dressings, etc.
	Fillings	Extractions	Fillings	Extractions	
1920 { Boys ... 787	258	871	375	100	293
Girls ... 740	290	731	466	103	309
1920 Total ... 1527	548	1602	841	203	602
1919 Total ... 1352	195	1089	513	273	378

Table VIII.—Dental Inspections.

SCHOOL	No. of Children examined			No. requiring treatment			No. of parents consenting to treatment	Per-centage
	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total		
Albert Road ...	48	37	85	14	19	33	27	81·8
Beaumont Street	73	82	155	18	27	45	38	80·0
Bondgate ...	95	52	147	23	19	42	36	85·7
Borough Road ...	68	59	127	30	12	42	39	92·8
Cockerton ...	36	36	72	10	8	18	16	88·8
Corporation Road	168	138	306	58	51	109	101	92·6
Dodmire ...	79	93	172	39	28	67	61	91·0
Gurney Pease ...	49	49	98	19	13	32	30	93·7
Harrowgate Hill	40	60	100	12	27	39	35	89·7
Holy Trinity ...	29	51	80	7	13	20	18	90·0
Kendrew Street ...	10	41	51	6	13	19	18	95·2
Reid Street ...	94	89	183	39	41	80	74	92·2
Rise Carr ...	91	64	155	34	26	60	56	93·3
St. Cuthbert's ...	28	27	55	10	8	18	16	88·8
St. John's ...	60	74	134	14	33	47	27	57·4
North Road ...	...	60	60	...	25	25	23	92·0
St. William's ...	58	31	89	16	14	30	23	76·6
St. Augustine's ...	56	30	86	22	13	35	28	80·0
Practising ...	...	89	89	...	24	24	17	70·8
Special ...	41	18	59	7	5	12	11	91·6
Total ...	1123	1180	2303	378	419	797	694	87·7

